

# The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,145.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18. 1786.

## CLINICAL LECTURES

### SURGERY.

MR JAMES RUSSEL, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, will, during the ensuing winter, deliver a COURSE of CLINICAL LECTURES upon the cases of the Patients in the Surgeons Ward of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

The First Lecture will be delivered in the month of November.

Every Pupil to pay Two Guineas.

### Saddle-Bags Missing.

A PAIR of SADDLE-BAGS LOST betwixt Dundee and the New Inn in Fife, upon Friday the 8th current, containing two packets of Eight Hundred Pounds each, in bank-notes, and sundry other articles. There are offering a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS to any person who will restore the Bags, with their contents entire, or give such information as to make a discovery thereof; to be paid by Mr Robert Jamieson, writer to the signet, at Edinburgh; Mr Robert Jobson at Dundee; or Mr Alexander Simpson, cashier to the Aberdeen Banking Company.

N. B. The number of the Notes are taken, and the payment stopped at the different Banks. If any person, after this advertisement, should be apprehended having the above in his custody, they will be prosecuted according to law.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published, By ELPHINSTONE BALFOUR,

Bookeller to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Complete System of Conveyances of, and SECURITIES upon LANDS; or, of HEREDITARY RIGHTS, according to the present practice of Scotland; including those used in creating Freehold Qualifications.

### CONSISTING

1. Of Dispositions to Purchasers, and for separating Properties and Superiorities, and erecting Freehold Qualifications.
2. Of Dispositions and Assignations before Infeftment.
3. Of Wadsets Proper and Improper.
4. Of Contracts of Exchange.
5. Of Rights in Security of Relief, and Conveyances thereof.
6. Of Bonds and Dispositions under Reversion.
7. Of Contracts of Marriage, and Provisions in favour of Wives.
8. Of Legal Succession in Heritage, and Succession by Special Disposition, or Deeds, to take Effect after the Death of the Grantor.
9. Of Tailzies or Deeds of Entail, &c.
10. Of Trust Dispositions, and Deeds of Accession.
11. Of Charters by Progress of Subjects Superior, and Writings for Consolidating Properties and Superiorities.
12. Of Extinction of Temporary and Redeemable real Rights.

### UPON A NEW PLAN,

In which the names of the clauses are marked in the margin, and the Instruments of Sale and Refignation connected with each title, annexed at the end of it. The Person by whom this System is compiled, will be mentioned in proper time; meanwhile, he thinks it would give it no credit, that the Judicial Society had been concerned in it.

**MOST Striking Likenesses in Miniature** Profile, on a peculiar plan, allowed by every one to be superior to any others in the kingdom, taken by M. LIGHTFOOT, who will be here in a few weeks from Glasgow.

These Likenesses are printed upon a composition perfectly white, and executed with the most invariable correctness, whereby the exact symmetry and animated expression of the features are preserved, and finished with such peculiar softness and elegance, as have excited the admiration of every observer. The whole process is exceedingly short, not more than one minute for the time of fitting. M. Lightfoot engages every profile to be a perfect likeness, and requires no gratuity, unless her performance meet the entire approbation of those who employ her, as she wishes to rest her success on her merit.

The profiles will be delivered in frames elegantly gilt, from 6s. to 7s. 6d. each, or reduced upon ivory, at 10s. Specimens of her performance may be seen at Mr Creech's, High Street, Edinburgh.

Glasgow, 15th Sept. 1786.

**CARRON COMPANY, finding that** attempts had been made by some ignorant foolish people, to seduce their Artificers to go abroad to foreign countries, for which they had already directed prosecutions before the Court of Justiciary; and considering the dangerous consequences of such a practice to the country in general, and to their own manufactures in particular, Resolved, That they will prosecute, with the utmost rigour of law, all persons that shall be guilty of seducing their Artificers to go abroad, and all such of their own Artificers as shall be found going abroad to foreign countries; and appoint this resolution to be published in the Edinburgh newspapers.

### SHEEP TAR.

JUST arrived, a very good Cargo of SHEEP TAR, to be Sold by PETER and FRANCIS FORRESTER and CO. in Leith.

### CALEDONIAN HUNT.

FROM the appearance of a late harvest, the Members of the Hunt are requested to take notice, That the ANNUAL MEETING at Ayr, advertised for Monday the 24th of October, is put off till Monday the 9th day of that month, to continue a fortnight.

By Order of the Preses, Treasurer, and Council, WILLIAM HAGART, Sec.

### SALE OF GOGAR.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 24th November next, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the parish of Corstorphine, and county of Edinburgh, and within four measured miles of the city of Edinburgh.

The property-lands of this estate amount to upwards of 860 Scots acres; and including feu-duties, which are considerable, pays 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of gross yearly rent.—There is an excellent mansion-house, offices, and garden upon the estate; also a considerable quantity of old and young planting. It holds blench of the Crown, and stands valued in the cess-books at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the tenants of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and are within a mere trifle of being exhausted.

This estate is so well known, and generally admired, that any panegyric or further description would be superfluous. Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain. Thomas Ferguson, farmer at Gogar town, will show the grounds.

Edinburgh, Sept. 14. 1786.

A General Meeting of the Schoolmasters of Scotland was held in the High School here this day, for the further consideration of their augmentation scheme.—The following is an abstract of their minutes, published by their appointment, for the information of those concerned; and the Schoolmasters of Scotland are appointed to pay proper attention and regard to this abstract, as they are to expect no other intimation.

The Meeting unanimously continued John Wilson schoolmaster of South Leith, Preses, and chose James Davidson schoolmaster of Dalmeny, clerk.

Settled accounts with the said John Wilson, who had been appointed Treasurer by last General Meeting, in the same manner as was done last year. Received from him the balance of 48 l. 15 s. 11 d. Sterling, and a satisfactory account of the proceedings of last year's Committee, and of their reasons for not applying to Parliament last Session.

Declared, that the Schoolmasters still wish to be put only on the same footing in society as they were at their first establishment, in order to be equally useful: That they were not desirous by any other body of men to make the application to Parliament for an augmentation of their salaries: That they will thankfully accept of whatever relief Parliament shall judge their present distressed situation requires; and that they never intended to make application to Parliament, without the knowledge of the Landed Interest.

Continued the appointments of last General Meeting, with respect to delaying the application to Parliament, consulting Heritors and Royal Burghs, with this addition, that the Landed Interest may be applied to again individually, by such Schoolmasters and others, as think they can do so with prudence and propriety; and directions for that purpose to be given by the Preses, upon application made to him.—Transmitting to the Treasurer arrears of the levy of a shilling per pound on the salaries of Schoolmasters.—Taking in and transmitting subscriptions.—Paying postages of letters, &c. sent to the Treasurer.—Allowing parish Schoolmasters to inspect the accounts of the Treasurer and minutes of the Committee.

Appointed the following persons, viz. the Preses, the Clerk, Dr Adam, Mess. Frazer and Christison of the High School, Edinburgh; Mess. Duncan of Inverkeithing, Gray of Cupar of Fife, Bryce of Anstruther-Easter, Bell of Dalkeith, Laurie of St Cuthbert's, Ferguson of Libberton, Paton of Craigmond, Taylor of Ely, and Young of Queensferry (any two of them, with the Preses, to be a quorum) to be this year's Committee, with the same powers and instructions which were given to former Committees; and their stated Meetings to be held to-morrow, and on the first Saturday of January, April, and July next, at five o'clock afternoon, and on the day immediately preceding next General Meeting, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the Preses's house at Leith.

Appointed the said John Wilson again Treasurer, and delivered to him the above mentioned balance of 48 l. 15 s. 11 d. Sterling, to be accounted for as formerly.

Appointed next General Meeting to be held in the High School, Edinburgh, upon the 2d Thursday of September 1787, at ten o'clock forenoon.

JOHN WILSON, Preses.  
JAMES DAVIDSON, Clk.

**STORY of FATHER NICHOLAS, from the LOUNGER, No. 82, 83, 84. a Periodical Work, now publishing weekly by MR CREECH, EDINBURGH.**

It was at a small town in Brittany, in which there was a convent of Benedictines, where particular circumstances had induced me to take up my residence for a few weeks. They had some pictures which strangers used to visit. I went with a party whose purpose was to look at them: Mine in such places is rather to look at men. If in the world we behold the shifting scene which prompts observation, we see in such secluded societies a sort of still life, which nourishes thought, which gives subject for meditation. I confess, however, I have often been disappointed. I have seen a group of faces under their cowl, on which speculation could build nothing; mere common-place countenances, which might have equally well belonged to a corporation of bakers or butchers. Most of those in the convent I now visited were of that kind: One, however, was of a very superior order; that of a monk, who knelt at a distance from the altar, near a Gothic window, through the painted panes of which a gleamy light touched his forehead, and threw a dark Rembrandt shade on the hollow of a large, black, melancholy eye. It was impossible not to take notice of him. He looked up, involuntarily no doubt, to a picture of our Saviour bearing his cross; the similarity of the attitude, and the quiet resignation of the two countenances, formed a resemblance that could not but strike every one. "It is Father Nicholas," whispered our conductor, "who is of all the brotherhood the most rigid to himself, and the kindest to other men. To the distressed, to the sick, and to the dying, he is always ready to administer assistance and consolation. Nobody ever told him a misfortune in which he did not take an interest, or request good offices which he refused to grant; yet the austerity and mortifications of his own life are beyond the strictest rules of his order; and it

is only from what he does for others, that one supposes him to feel any touch of humanity." The subject seemed to make our informer eloquent. I was young, curious, enthusiastic. It sunk into my heart; and I could not rest till I was made acquainted with Father Nicholas. Whether from the power of the introduction I procured, from his own benevolence, or from my deportment, the good man looked on me with the complacency of a parent. "It is not usual," said he, "my son, for people at your age to solicit acquaintance like mine. To you the world is in its prime; why should you anticipate its decay? Gaiety and cheerfulness spring up around you; why should you seek out the abodes of melancholy and of woe? Yet, though dead to the pleasures, I am not insensible to the charities of life. I feel your kindness, and with for an opportunity to requite it."—He perceived my turn for letters, and shewed me some curious MSSs, and some scarce books, which belonged to their convent: These were not the communications I sought; accident gave me an opportunity of obtaining the knowledge I valued more, the knowledge of Father Nicholas, the story of his sorrows, the cause of his austerities.

One evening when I entered his cell, after knocking at the door without being heard, I perceived him kneeling before a crucifix, to which was affixed a small picture, which I took to be that of the blessed Virgin. I stood behind him, uncertain whether I should wait the close of his devotional exercise, or retire unperceived as I came. His face was covered with his hand, and I heard his stifled groans. A mixture of compassion and of curiosity fixed me to my place. He took his hands from his eyes with a quickened movement, as if a pang had forced them thence: He laid hold of the picture, which he kissed twice, pressed it to his bosom; and then gazing on it earnestly, burst into tears. After a few moments, he clasped his hands together, threw a look upon me, uttering some words which I could not hear, drew a deep sigh, which seemed to close the account of his sorrows for the time, and rising from his knees, discovered me. I was ashamed of my situation, and flammered out some apology for my unintentional interruption of his devotions. "Alas! (said he), be not deceived; these are not the tears of devotion, nor the melttings of piety, but the wringings of remorse. Perhaps, young man, it may lead thee to be told the story of my sufferings and of my sins: ingenious as thy nature seems, it may be exposed to temptations like mine; it may be the victim of laudable feelings perverted, of virtue betrayed, of false honour, and mistaken shame."

My name is St Hubert; my family ancient and respectable, though its domains, from various untoward events, had been contracted much within their former extent. I lost my father before I knew the meaning of being him; and the indulgence of my mother, who continued to dote on me, and the indulgence of a young man, for any want of that protection or of guidance which another parent might have afforded. After having passed with applause through the ordinary studies which the capital of our province allowed an opportunity of acquiring, my mother sent me to Paris, along with the son of a neighbouring family, who, though of less honourable descent was much richer than ours. Young Delaferré (that was my companion's name) was intended for the army; me, from particular circumstances which promised success in that line, my mother and her friends had destined for the long robe, and had agreed for the purchase of a charge for me when I should be qualified for it. Delaferré had a sovereign contempt for any profession but that of arms, and took every opportunity of inspiring me with the same sentiments. In the capital I had this prejudice every day more and more confirmed. The efforts of every man who has served, the insolent superiority he claimed over his fellow-citizens, dazzled my ambition, and awed my bashfulness. From nature I had that extreme sensibility of shame, which could not stand against the ridicule even of much inferior men. Ignorance would often confound me in matters of which I was perfectly well informed, from his superior effrontery; and the best established principles of my mind would sometimes yield to the impudence of assuming superiority, or of unblushing vice. To the profession which my relations had marked out for me, attention, diligence, and sober manners were naturally attached; having once set down that profession as humiliating, I concluded its attendant qualities as equally dishonourable. I was ashamed of virtues to which I was naturally inclined, a bully in vices which I hated and despised. Delaferré enjoyed my apostacy from innocence as a victory he had gained; at school he was much my inferior, and I attained every mark of distinction to which he had aspired in vain. In Paris he triumphed in his turn; his superior wealth enabled him to command the appearances of superior dignity and show: the cockade in his hat inspired a confidence which my situation did not allow; and, bold as he was in dissipation and debauchery, he led me as an inferior whom he had taught the art of living, whom he had first trained to independence and to manhood. My mother's ill-judged kindness supplied me with the means of those pleasures which my companions induced me to share, if pleasures they might be called, which I often partook with uneasiness, and reflected on with remorse. Sometimes, though but too seldom, I was as much a hypocrite on the other side; I was self-denied, beneficent, and virtuous by stealth; while the time and money

which I had so employed, I boasted to my companions of having spent in debauchery, in riot, and in vice.

The habits of life, however, into which I had been led, began by degrees to blunt my natural feelings of rectitude, and to take from vice the restraints of conscience. But the dangerous connection I had formed was broken off by the accident of Delaferré's receiving orders to join his regiment, then quartered at Dunkirk. At his desire, I gave him the conveyance as far as to a relation's house in Picardy, where he was to spend a day or two in his way. "I will introduce you," said he, in a tone of pleasantry, "because you will be a favourite; my cousin Santonger is as sober and precise as you were when I first found you." The good man whom he thus characterised possessed indeed all those virtues of which the ridicule of Delaferré had sometimes made me ashamed, but which it had never made me entirely cease to revere. In his family I regained the station which, in our dissipated society at Paris, I had lost. His example encouraged, and his precepts fortified my natural disposition to goodness; but his daughter, Emilia de Santonger, was a more interesting assistant to it. After my experience of the few of her sex with whom we were acquainted in town, the native beauty, the unaffected manners of Emilia, were infinitely attractive. Delaferré, however, found them insipid and tiresome. He left his kinsman's, the third morning after his arrival, promising, as soon as his regiment should be reviewed, to meet me in Paris. Except in Paris, said he, we exist merely, but do not live. I found it very different. I lived but in the presence of Emilia de Santonger. But why should I recall those days of purest felicity, or think of what my Emilia was! For not long after she was mine. In the winter they came to Paris, on account of her father's health, which was then rapidly on the decline. I tended him with that assiduity which was due to his friendship, which the company of Emilia made more an indulgence than a duty. Our cares, and the skill of his physicians were fruitless. He died, and left his daughter to my friendship. It was then that I first dared to hope for her love; that over the grave of her father I mingled my tears with Emilia's, and tremblingly ventured to ask, if she thought me worthy of comforting her sorrows? Emilia was too innocent for disguise, too honest for affectation. She gave her hand to my virtues; (for I then was virtuous), to reward at the same time, and to confirm them. We retired to Santonger, where we enjoyed as much felicity as perhaps the lot of humanity will allow. My Emilia's merit was equal to her happiness; and I may say without vanity, since it is now my shame, that the since wretched St Hubert was then thought to deserve the blessings he enjoyed.

[To be continued.]

**EVERY** man, as Shandy says, has his hobby-horse—it is certain, however, that all men have bones—in their bodies a sufficient number, could they be content—but they must forsooth seek to have other bones.

The Statesman's bone is a good place—Look at him while he picks it. What a snarling he makes, if any one dares but approach it! There he keeps gnawing and gnawing, until a stronger cur than he snaps it from him. Yet he never loses sight of his favourite bone.

Two great dogs snarled for many years about a bone, and just as they were about to divide it amicably, in came a little puppy, and snatching up the bone, ran away with it.

The Lawyer has his bone,—a good fee—which he keeps mauling at until he can get no more marrow, then leaves off, in hopes of another.

The Parson has his ecclesiastical bone—a good living—no cur snarls more when he has got it, but he is spaniel all over before the bone is thrown to him; yet, on the very sight of it, cries, *Nolo Episcopatus*, which is, being interpreted, "I am exceedingly glad to get it."

The Physician too has his bone, which is most commonly a bone of contention between him and the patient; the latter willing to be well, and the former inclining to prolong the distemper. There are pretty pickings from medical bones.

The Merchant has an excellent bone in time of war, called a contract. There is a deal of meat on this bone, and the juices and marrow are rich and palatable, but they are very extravagant masters who throw such bones to their dogs. They might serve to feed many a poor family.

The trading Justice has many excellent bones. Indeed every poor or rich devil who comes under his knowledge, is a bone which he will not throw into Newgate, until he has picked it quite clean.

A new play is an excellent bone for a Critic; and although he be most ignorantly toothless, he keeps mauling and mauling it in his mouth, until he has belaboured half the newspapers with it. This kind of cur barks loud as well as snarls; and one of them who was threatened with a ducking lately, has been seized since with a hydrophobia. The managers of the winter theatres promise several bones for them to pick. Indeed, during the summer, which may be called the theatrical dog-day, they have almost all gone mad.

Every man therefore has his bone, every man will pick his bone, and keep it as long as he can.



FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Sept. 14.

**Vienna, Aug. 17.** The Danube has again overflowed its banks, and carried off two arches of the bridge.

The excessive rain which have prevailed here for some time past have done much damage, in particular at Windhaup, where five houses have been washed away, and four persons lost their lives.

**Paris, Sept. 5.** Mademoiselle de Condé having been unanimously elected Abbess of Remiremont, on the 22d. of August that Princess, with the consent of the King, took the name of Madame la Princesse Louise de Condé.

**Ferrara, July 26.** On the 17th instant, we were visited by one of the fiercest storms of hail and thunder that ever afflicted mankind. The damage done by it is of the most dreadful nature; all the houses unroofed; the windows, especially those exposed to the north, shivered to pieces to the number of 80,000, and to complete the disaster, the tempest was followed by heavy showers of rain, which overflowed all the streets, and filled up the measure of calamity, which the former had already occasioned in the country.

**Milan, Aug. 3.** For a few days past, a very great alarm prevails amongst the inhabitants, a considerable number of young girls from twelve to thirteen years of age having suddenly disappeared, without any one being able to discover either the ravishers, or the place where the former have been conveyed.

**Venice, Aug. 2.** The Turks, in the neighbourhood of our frontiers, continue to disturb the subjects of the republic every way that they can. The General of the province of Cattaro has sent a detail of their infamy; and among the rest, that a Venetian vessel being at Durazzo, a port in Turkish Albania, and dependent upon the Pacha of Scutari, was required to take a cargo of clothes and other effects to Dulcigno, for the wedding of one of the Pacha's nephews; the Venetian captain, knowing that that port was the resort of the most determined Turkish Corsairs, and fearing some treason, refused to go; the Governor of the place, enraged at the refusal, ordered some well-armed boats to surround the Venetian vessel, and to revenge the pretended affront. Our captain had then nothing left but to defend himself as well as he could, which he did bravely, and repulsed the boats; but, a chebeck coming to their assistance, the Venetian was overpowered, and killed, with twelve of his crew. As soon as this affair was known at Cattaro, a vast number of Venetians who were there set off for Durazzo in large barks, determined to revenge the death of their countrymen; and no accounts are yet received whether they have succeeded or fallen, but in either case it is feared, in the present situation of things between us and the Porte, that it may have serious consequences.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

This day both Houses of Parliament were further prorogued to the 26th day of October next.

Her Royal Highness Princess Elisabeth has had a relapse, and was yesterday greatly indisposed.

When his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand appeared at the Royal breakfast at Kew on Friday last, he was dressed in regimentals, but to an English eye the most uncouth for a soldier. The coat was a dark brown faced with gold. His consort charmed the Court, she had been taken at a very late hour, three o'clock, and was such an one as would have suited, at least in some of the articles, the Court of Queen Elisabeth. Besides tea, coffee, and chocolate, there were soups, cold fowls of all kinds, wild and tame; ham, and other meats; fruit, cream, ices, &c. Before the guests sat down to breakfast they made the tour of the Royal gardens of both Kew and Richmond. They were all in undress; and the party was the more agreeable, as Court etiquette was excluded from the feast.

Their Majesties, with the Princess Royal and her two sisters were on the course at Egham races on Tuesday last. The King and Queen were in a phaeton, plainly dressed. The Prince of Wales came on the ground soon after on horseback, and conversed some time with the Duke of Queensberry, who immediately after rode up to their Majesties, and paid his respects. This occasioned much speculation, as it was conjectured his Grace had undertaken the amiable office of mediator. Nothing of this sort, however, transpired, and the Prince soon after left the course, and dined at Carleton-house with a small party. His Royal Highness was at Egham again yesterday, and about five returned to Pall Mall.

Yesterday Lord Thurlow paid his respects to his Majesty at St. James's. The Duke of Norfolk was also at Court, for the first time since the death of his father; his Grace was in deep mourning, and as Earl Marshal of England bore a blue staff, ornamented with gold. The King was in a full suit of royal mourning of a mulberry or purple colour, and seemed to pay particular attention to the two noblemen above mentioned.

Yesterday the honour of Knighthood was offered to Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq; member for Arundel, on presenting the address from that borough; but he declined it.

Yesterday 25 addresses of congratulation were presented to the King at St. James's.

Yesterday William Altham, Esq; had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by his Majesty, introduced by Sir Charles Kent.

It is now reported, that the Marquis of Buckingham will be appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, before the next meeting of Parliament.

By the last accounts from Spa, dated September the 7th, we have the satisfaction to learn that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland continued daily to recover from his late alarming indisposition. The same accounts add, that provisions of all kinds were uncommonly dear at that place of fashionable resort, in consequence of the great numbers of En-

glish and foreign nobility and gentry lately arrived there.

The Prince of Wales, after dancing till three o'clock on Tuesday morning, at Brighton, threw himself into his post-chaise, and was in Carleton-house before eight o'clock, where he breakfasted, put on a pair of boots, and went to Egham races, to attend the Duke and Duchess of Milan. He returned to town with them in the afternoon.

Yesterday the Duke of Milan set off to Alcock Heath races.

A correspondent who has just returned from Petersburg informs us of the following particulars:

The recent institution of an Imperial Bank gives infinite satisfaction to all orders of men in the empire, except a few Israelites in Moscow and other parts, who, by this material arrangement, are effectually deprived of the premium business.

The chief political object, when our correspondent left the country, which engrossed the public attention, was the dispute between the Georgians, now under the protection of Russia, and the Lezhis Tartars, who are under subjection to the Porte. The latter have gained some recent advantages over the former, which have stung the Russians to the quick, and produced a very spirited memorial, demanding of the Divan an immediate redress.

These measures derive peculiar vigour from the naval armaments just fitted out. Their destination is indeed a secret, but the general complexion of affairs shew, that they must be pointed, either directly or indirectly, against the Turks.

Our correspondents adds, that the Empress sets an example of attention and dispatch in business to all the Sovereigns in Europe. She rises between the hours of four and five, summer and winter. She continues invisible for three hours. All that time she sits flat on the carpet in the middle of a large room, with all her papers around her. Here she makes such jottings, and memorandums in cyphers, as occupy several Secretaries the whole morning to extend.

Government is now about settling a colony in New Holland, in the Indian sea; and the Commissioners of the Navy are now advertising for 1500 tons of transports. This settlement is to be formed at Botany-bay, on the west side of the Island, where Capt. Cook refreshed and stayed sometime on his voyage 1770. As he first sailed round that side of the Island, he called it New South Wales, and the two Capes at the mouth of the river were called by the names of Banks and Solander. There are 680 men, felons and 70 women felons to go, and they are to be guarded by 12 marines, and a corporal, in every transport, containing 150 felons. There are several men of war and some frigates to go, but they all come back, but one or two of each, which are to remain there some time to assist in establishing a garrison of 300 men intended to be left there. The whole equipment, army, navy, and felons, are to be landed with two years provisions, and all sorts of implements for the culture of the earth, and hunting and fishing, and some slight buildings are to be run up immediately till a proper fort and town-house are erected. This place is nearly in the same latitude with the Cape of Good Hope, and about eight months voyage from England.

That heavenly principle, liberty, which, as Dr. Lohme has asserted, to have operation need only be awakened in the human breast, begins to enlighten even the most arbitrary countries. Denmark is now, and furnishes a contrast with our sister country such to its disadvantage. There we see a juvenile Prince breaking through the fancied absurdities of tyrannical customs, actuated by the true spirit of freedom and philanthropy. He first unhackles the press, because as men could not be deprived of the liberty of thinking, it would be preposterous to preclude the liberty of free discussion; and now he is engaged in freeing his peasantry from the servile bondage under which they have so long groaned, conscious that each man like himself is a man.

The young Count de Oeyras, son of the celebrated Marquis de Pombal, who paid a visit to this country a short time since, was at the last Court gala honoured, by the Queen of Portugal with the titles and appointments of his late father, and killed her Majesty's hand on the occasion. It is to be observed that the sons of the Portuguese nobility do not accede to the titles of their ancestors without the approbation and ratification of the Sovereign.

The above young gentleman is remarkably distinguished for his natural and acquired abilities; he was, like our present Chancellor of the Exchequer, bred under the immediate inspection of his father, the Marquis de Pombal, the most patriotic and intelligent minister who has directed the affairs of Portugal in the present century. The young Marquis is particularly attached to this nation, and the British merchants, &c. at Lisbon and Oporto have received repeated marks of his attention.

The Princess of Conji is in a situation not less disagreeable than that of the Queen of the late Frederick the Great of Prussia; for as she was forced upon her husband by his father, the former, on the death of the latter, refused to consummate his marriage, or to live with her as his wife. He was Comte de la Marche during the lifetime of his father. On his accession to the title of Prince of Conji, he went to Court to pay his respects to his Sovereign, who very handsomely spoke to him in favour of the Princess, who, his Majesty was pleased to say, was an ornament to her sex, and a valuable addition to the blood of Bourbon; He therefore recommended it to his Highness to cherish her as a beloved wife. But the Prince made a respectful excuse, and still perseveres in his resolution to share with her only his title.

Tuesday, Captain Wilson, of the Royal Artillery, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with dispatches from Lieutenant Governor Hope, Commander in Chief in Canada. He came over in the Fame, Captain Richmond, in 37 days. The Resourcee frigate, Captain Minchin, arrived at Quebec, from Halifax, the day before he sailed.

Advices from Gibraltar, dated Aug. 30, brought

by the Expedition packet, just arrived at Falmouth, after a passage of fourteen days from Lisbon, declare, that Sir George Eliott and the garrison were in perfect health; and that Colonel Eliott had safely arrived there from England on a visit to his father, the gallant Governor; and proposed to continue with him some months. A circumstance which by no means corresponds with the report that prevailed a short time since, of that distinguished veteran's being daily expected in this metropolis.

Captain Evelyn, of the corps of engineers, is arrived in the Expedition with dispatches for government. This gentleman is Aid-de Camp to Sir George Eliott, and was at Gibraltar during the whole course of the siege; and from his courage and conduct acquired the highest degree of military reputation.

The Count Belgioio, Baur, from China and New York, is arrived off Dover.

The Asia, Foulkes, from China, is arrived in the river.

The Stormont East Indiaman was spoke with the 28th of May, seven degrees East of Cape Bona, all well.

The following are the exact dimensions of the Royal Sovereign, a new ship of war, launched on Saturday last at Plymouth:

Length, from the fore part of the figure at the head to the aft side of the taffarel	ft. in.	
221	0	
Length of the gun deck,	184	0
Extreme breadth,	52	0
Depth in the hold,	52	0
Burthen in tons,	2164	1

The above is a remarkable fine ship, built for 110 guns, and is the first ship of war of so large a size, that was ever launched from stocks. The figure at the head is reckoned as capital a piece of carved work, of its kind, as ever was turned out of hand. It represents his Majesty sitting on an arch, supported by Britannia and Fame trampling on Envy.

Orders are gone down to every seaport not to suffer any person to come on shore from any ship that arrives from the Straits till they shall have performed a regular quarantine, nor to suffer any person to go on board such ships.

Sunday last, a Dutch Commodore, with seven ships of war of that country, arrived at Spithead, from Brest.

A letter from Madeira has the following article: The inhabitants here are frequently alarmed with the appearance of Algerine corsairs, which keep hovering about as if they had some intention of landing; on this account all the inhabitants who are able have armed themselves and their servants in order to drive them off in case they should attempt to land. An account has been sent to Lisbon, and the Queen has ordered several ships of war to be got ready for sea, which are to be stationed here to protect our trade, and to drive the Barbarians out of these seas. An American vessel narrowly escaped being taken; for they were within gunshot of her when she entered our harbour.

A letter from Alicante says, that three Barbary galleys are cruising within four leagues of that harbour, in order to intercept some French ships which are expected to arrive there from Newfoundland; but the letter says it is hoped they will come under convoy, but for fear they should not, the merchants of that city have fitted out a sloop, which is sent to meet the Newfoundland fleet, that they may have notice, and be prepared to give them a warm reception, or run into some other port to avoid them.

The French King has hinted an intention of suppressing several religious houses, and appropriating their revenues to the exigencies of the State.

Letters from Lisbon, brought by the Expedition packet, dated Aug. 31, say, that the Queen of Portugal had directed an impartial enquiry to be made into the conduct of some of the officers of the Court of Inquisition; a circumstance which, it was hoped, would tend to abridge the almost unlimited power of that dreadful tribunal.

Mr. Clarkson gives us his sentiments on the colour of the bodies of the Negroes; for this purpose he lays down the anatomical structure of the skin; shews the fear of the black colour; and advances many rational arguments to prove that it depends wholly on climate; producing facts to shew, that negroes transplanted into Europe, will, in a few generations, become white; and Europeans, residing in Guinea, will change to a brown complexion; and, in all probability, in a few generations such a family would become black; for that we are all sprung from the same stock; and that the following are the grand colours discernible in mankind:

White,	Black,
Brown,	Copper,
	Olive,
	Black.

He is of opinion, that Noah and his family, from being natives of Persia, were of a copper colour; and that his white descendants have run as much from the original complexion as the blacks.

The distinctions in Holland increase daily. Every circumstance that passes, and every ordinance that is made, adds to the fermentations of the people. Matters are gone so far, that it is said the troops have received orders to march in order to suppress the tumults of the Bourgeois in Guelde and Utrecht. Those of Hattem and Elbourg are particularly violent, and manifest every disposition for a civil war. All the attempts of the Stadtholder for recovering the command of the garrison at the Hague, prove abortive; the States having again confirmed the order made relative to that point on the 27th of the last month, against which the Nobles and the Equestrian Order have formally protested, and are supported by the deputies of the city of Amsterdam, and several other towns.

Letters from Petersburg, by the last mail, declare, that the Russians are busily employed in increasing their naval strength. Two fleets are fitted out. Their destinations are not yet known; but the general aspect of affairs naturally leads every speculator on outward appearances, to conjecture, that all naval and military preparations in Moscow are pointed either directly or indirectly against the Turks. Continued disputes between the Georgians, now under the protection of the Russia, and the Lezhis

Tartars, who acknowledge a kind of subjection to the Porte, and some advantages gained over the former by the latter, have roused the pride of the Russian Court; and a memorial, in the firmest tone, has demanded of the Divan a redress of grievances. In the mean time, the Emperor keeps on foot, and even continues to augment his land-forces towards the confines of Turkey; and requires, with a threatening air, such a settlement of boundaries as he judges the fittest for the safety and extension of his dominions. So that there appears daily more and more ground for expecting a speedy war between the Turks on the one part, and the Russians and Imperialists on the other.

On the 18th of August, died suddenly, at Figueira, in the kingdom of Portugal, Joseph Nash, Esq; his Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul. On the 23d ult. at Nantwich, in Cheshire, Mrs Maddocks, relict of the late Plant Maddocks, Genl. On the following day (the 24th) Mr John Hassal, brother to the above lady. And on the 27th, Mrs Hassal, relict of the said Mr John Hassal.

Captain David Tolmie, late of the Resolution, is appointed to the command of the Marquis of Lansdown, a new ship lately taken up by the East India Company.

The keel of a new ship of 74 guns, to be called the Brunswick, is now laying down in the King's Yard at Deptford.

Yesterday, a board of Admiralty was held, when two more frigates were put into commission, and upwards of 140 Mediterranean passes were granted to the outward-bound ships.

Tuesday last, the Tea Sale commenced at the East India House, in Leadenhall Street, and will continue for about twelve days. The prices on the medium were about four per cent. lower than at the last sale.

AS the following extract of a letter, just received from the benevolent Mr Howard, (who a few years ago visited your Salop goal) may be interesting to your correspondents, it is at your service, from your constant reader, A. B.

Salonica, July 22, 1786.

"WITH pleasure I will converse an hour with my worthy friend, who, I doubt not, has been informed of my intentions to visit and collect all the plans, regulations, &c. of the principal Lazarettos in Europe. I have been at Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Malta, &c. Several questions (with consulting fees) have been put to the physicians of those places, relative to the treatment of persons in the plague; but thinking I could gain more knowledge in the Greek Hospitals for that disorder, I have been at Zante, Smyrna, Constantinople, and came hither about a week ago. I visit boldly, but am forced to keep it secret; I always have in those places a painful head-ach, but it has ever left me an hour after my removal.

"I came hither on Saturday, in a Greek boat, full of passengers, one of whom being taken ill, he was brought to me, as I always pass for a physician. I felt his pulse, looked at the swelling, and ordered him to keep warm in a little cabbini, as he had caught cold; in two hours after, I sent for a French captain, desiring him to give no alarm; but said that I was persuaded that man had the plague; and on Tuesday after, I saw the grave in which he was buried.

"I visit all the prisons to inform myself; but my interpreters are very cross with me;—am bound for Scio, as in that island is the most famous hospital in the Levant. My quarantine of forty days imprisonment, is to be, I hope, at Venice. I could easily have made my rout by land to Vienna, without being stopped, as no quarantine is performed on the confines of the Emperor's dominions; but should such an establishment for our shipping be ever introduced into England, things which now may appear trivial, may be of future importance, in case of such a new foundation; have therefore procured from the Venetian Ambassador, the strongest recommendation to assist me in the minutest observations I may make during my quarantine. I bless God, I am quite well, calm, and in steady spirits; indeed, I have times need of determined resolution, as, since I left Helvevolts, I have never met with any English ship, or travelled one mile with any of my countrymen.

"I am persuaded I am engaged in a good cause, and confirmed of having a good God, and matter: his approbation will be an abundant recompence for all the little pleasures I may have given up.

"At Smyrna, the Franks, or foreigners, houses are shut up; every thing they receive is fumigated, and their provisions pass through water; but in Constantinople, where many of the natives drop houses of the Franks are still kept open. I then conversed with an Italian merchant, on Thursday, and had observed to a gentleman how sprightly he was; he replied, he had a fine trade, and was in the prime of life; but, alas! on Saturday he died, and was buried, having had every sign of the plague.

"A line through our Ambassador at Vienna, will be a cordial to the drooping spirits of

"Your affectionate friend."

It is a fact, which may be depended on, that the French have been so very assiduous in extending their connections in India since the peace, that there is scarce a place of any importance throughout the whole country, where they have not an ambassador, or agent, to forward their views, and endeavour to undermine us in their friendship. The government of Madras are so well aware of this, that they have ordered a private list to be made out of all the French, Spaniards, and Italians in that place, and what occupations they pursue.

They have likewise ordered, that the Portuguese Priests, doing duty there, who have been usually brought from Pondicherry, and who have been long suspected of giving intelligence of all our manoeuvres to their friends there, be removed, and others from St Thomas's be put in their stead.

The gentlemen belonging to Madras have very laudably opened a subscription for the institution of an Orphan Society, on the same plan as that of Bengal. The Nabob has generously offered to give up a large house and some land on Choultry Plain for the accommodation of the children.

The following Calcutta Gazette. There is a report that had been in the uniform well known service ever since the unfortunate. Administering one million of the national virtuous to any the duties of years back, thirty thousand whereas, it of the new nally been incedible, b that more Fr these six wee fear, what n are facts on ed. And v according to alone will n lions Sterling one million f to the reven only.

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The following paragraph is extracted from the Calcutta Gazette of December last: "There cannot remain a shadow of doubt that Admiral Parker was lost off the Maldiva Islands; for there is a gentleman in town that saw the coat that had been found, which was not only an admiral's uniform, but had epaulettes on it; and it is very well known that no other Admiral in the English service ever wore such a distinguishing mark, but the unfortunate officer in question."

Administration have established a plan for applying one million per annum towards the discharge of the national debt; and this plan was adopted previous to any trial of the new regulations respecting the duties on foreign wines. Government, for some years back, never received a duty one more than thirty thousand tons of Portugal wine per annum; whereas, in six weeks only from the commencement of the new regulations, eight thousand tons have actually been delivered for sale. This appears almost incredible, but it is true; and when we add to this, that more French wine has been delivered within these six weeks, than ever paid duty in any former year, what must be our astonishment! Yet these are facts on which every individual may be informed. And with much pleasure we add, that, according to this proportion, the revenue from wine alone will amount to the enormous sum of two millions Sterling per annum—an increase of no less than one million five hundred thousand pounds per annum to the revenue of this country in the port of London only.

The late high winds have done considerable damage to the shipping in the Downs; Yarmouth Roads, and the other places along the coast: But the reports on "Change" yesterday, respecting the loss of the Southampton frigate, Savage sloop, and a King's cutter, we hope are without authority.

Friday night last, as a lighter, laden with coals, was going from Cowes to Newport, in the 10th of Wight, the wind blowing hard, she got across the tide, and sunk immediately; by which accident two men and a boy were unfortunately drowned.

The Expedition ship of war, of 44 guns, from Portsmouth, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, the 22d of June last, after a passage of six weeks.

The Europa, of 50 guns, Captain Fisher, is daily expected here from Jamaica. She was to leave Port Royal the beginning of August.

This morning, about eight o'clock, the following convicts were brought out of Newgate, on the scaffold erected close to the debtors door in the Old Bailey, and executed there, according to their sentence; viz. James Gates, Charles Martin, William Briton, George Townsend, and John Strong. They all behaved very penitent.

Myriads of would-be heroes and heroines have had audiences with his *Theatrical Highness, Manager Palmer*, at Kentish Town. No less than ten *Zangaris, eighteen Romans, five Juliuses, and six Belvideres*, were rejected in the course of the last fortnight.

Yesterday a neat, plain, little angular tomb stone was placed in the church-yard of St Paul's, Covent Garden, to the memory of the late Miss Sherry, of Drury Lane Theatre. The pyramid is black marble, to which is placed a dimidiated white urn of the same stone; on the base is cut a short eulogium on her abilities as an actress and her private character. That genuine son of humour, Ned Shuter, lies in the same church-yard, without even a stone to point out the spot!

At the interment of the above celebrated Comedian, the crowd that pressed after the service was over, to take a last look at their justly admired favourite, was so exceedingly great, that those who stood nearest were in danger of being pushed into the grave, among which number was Mr Quick, who not liking his situation, turned round to those behind him, and requested they would forbear, and not be so inhuman as to bury the Quick with the dead!

The exclamation of the Irishman, who declared he had nothing in his hand but his fist, put a correspondent in mind of a similar one made by a gentleman of the same country, at a ball, in Edinburgh; where, speaking of the dancing of the Scotch Ladies, he said he never saw people so handy with their feet in all his life!

*Anecdote of Marshall Dorling.*—The Marshall was originally a tailor, and served his time to that trade at Tangermunde; and one day he received a gross affront from a soldier, who concluded, with a severe stigma on the cross-legged tribe. The Marshall, it seems, thus early had a spirit which could not brook an insult, and therefore determined to put himself in a situation that he might resent one, which he found impracticable as a tailor;—he accordingly left from the goose and embraced the mullet. Dorling's good behaviour endeared him to his officers; and his discipline and adroitness attracted the notice of the Elector Frederick William. He was in the battle every part where honour was to be won. After a victory, in which Dorling particularly signified himself, the Elector ordered him to his tent, and finding him a man of great sense, gave him a commission; and from repeated bravery he was advanced to the highest command. The courtiers and officers envied his fortune, and his origin was become a cant phrase among them; but Dorling, who was now a Marshall, by accident hearing of their malignity, took an opportunity, when they were all assembled, to accuse them with what was imputed to him; adding, "It is true, gentlemen, I was once a tailor and have cut cloth; but now (continued he) laying his hand on his sword) I use a different weapon, and with which I will cut of the first man's ears, who dares to defend so far beneath himself, at my expense, as I find some of you have." These words, from a man of intrepidity, could not fail in their desired effect; for no man was afterwards revered more than Marshall Dorling.

*Anecdote of Frederick the Great.* The late King of Prussia classed the crime of desertion immediately after that of murder. It happened one day that he condemned three deserters to death, but one of them being of an excellent family,

the greatest interest was made to withdraw him from the severe sentence of the martial law: people of the first quality interceded in his behalf. The Sovereign still remained inexorable. At length a favourite General added his supplications to those already offered up, and so far prevailed on his Majesty as to indulge him with the chance of drawing lots for his life. A Major was appointed to assist at the ceremony. One of the deserters (a Frenchman) told the officer to inform the King, that agreeable to his Royal orders, he never played at *games of hazard*, and that he therefore hoped his refusing to accede to the command then given, would be considered into his profound respect for the wife law a short time before promulgated by his Majesty. The King, pleased at the acute reasoning of the cunning Gaul, pardoned the three men, and gave the Frenchman his discharge on the spot, with twenty louis d'ors to defray his expenses into France.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS, Sept. 14.

Bank Stock, shut.	5 per cent. Ann. 114½ a ½	4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut.	3 per cent. Ann. 774 a ½
India Stock, —	3 per cent. red. shut.	3 per cent. 1726, —	Long Ann. shut.
Ditto New Ann. 77½ a ½	Ditto 1751, —	Ditto unpaid, —	Ditto 1778, 14½ a 546ths.
India Bonds paid, —	India Scrip. 132 prem.	Navy Bills, 17½ disc.	South Sea Stock, —
Lottery Tickets, 15-1	Consols for Oct. 78½ a ½		

#### EDINBURGH.

*Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 14.*

"This day, about half past two o'clock, the 18th Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Sydney, attended by Mr Quarme, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, and several of the other officers of the House, came down to the House of Lords, and having put on their robes, and seated themselves on the Throne, the commission appointing them for that purpose was read, and Parliament, which stood prorogued to this day, was further prorogued till the 26th October.

"The Lord Chancellor, who, to the astonishment of his friends, is much recovered from his late severe indisposition, yesterday paid a visit at St James's, at the express desire of a certain great personage, his Lordship's personal attendance being required on the subject of a farther prorogation of Parliament, when his Lordship's opinion for farther proroguing it to the 26th October, and meeting in November for the actual dispatch of business, is said to have been adopted by the Cabinet. His Lordship, though he has ventured abroad, is still very infirm, and interferes in public matters much against the opinion of his physicians.

"Lord Walsingham, the newly appointed Ambassador to the Court of Spain, will not, it is said, set off for Madrid, until an answer is received to the dispatches sent yesterday to the Court of Spain.

"A memorial is shortly expected from a certain monarch in the north, whose father's name was wont to strike terror, on the subject of the present distracted situation of Holland, in which a very active part will be required from us: in endeavouring to quell all subsisting feuds and animosities that at present divide the provinces thereof, and reduce the Prince Stadtholder to a state by far too humiliating to be any longer endured.

"This afternoon, the wind, which has been extremely high all night, blows so very strong as to equal any thing of the kind in the memory of the oldest man living. Great damage has already been done, especially on the water, and a great deal more is apprehended amongst the shipping.

On Thursday last, was married here, Mr Alexander Laing architect, to Miss Margaret Turnbull, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr George Turnbull, clerk to the signet.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a bakehouse in the Croftscapeway; but it was happily got under before the fire engines reached the place, without doing any material damage.

Early this morning, were sent from this prison to that of Jedburgh, under a proper guard, Thomas Martin, John Brown, and John Sharp, alias Clerk, alias Young, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate for horsestealing. They are to stand before the Circuit Court of Justiciary which meets at Jedburgh on Friday the 22d instant.

We hear from Falkirk, that, on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, two men, calling themselves Robertson and Johnson, were apprehended in that neighbourhood, while in bed in the house of Jean Hutchison. Suspicion had formerly arisen, when passing a ferry near the place, that they were Charles and William Jamieson, who were advertised and described as being principally concerned in robbing the north mail at Kinross. These suspicions induced some people in Falkirk, in company with a party of the military, to have them apprehended; which was accordingly done, as above mentioned. Upon searching them, bills and money, to a very considerable amount were found in their custody. This increased the suspicion, and they were, of consequence, lodged in the prison of Stirling on Sunday evening. These two fellows are supposed to be sons of Jamieson, who was executed some years ago, in company with Macdonald, at the Bridge End of Linlithgow. Five men are committed to Perth, and three women to Kinross prison, suspected of being concerned in the robbery of the mail. The one woman is said to be the mother of the two Jamiesons, and the other two their wives. What first led to the discovery of these persons, we are informed, was a knife with which they had cut up the mail, being left at the place where it was found. This circumstance being removed abroad, it came to the ears of a cutter in Kinross, who had, the day the robbery was committed sharpened a knife for some strangers. The knife was shewn to the cutter. It was the same he had sharpened; and the description he gave of his employers was such as to induce the proper officers to apprehend the persons above mentioned. A correspondent observes, that the proposal of the

Proprietors of the Leith Assembly-rooms, for having a weekly regular meeting of the Gentlemen of Edinburgh and Leith, is very proper; and may prove of great convenience and utility. But he objects to the day of the week, Friday. It is well known, that a great many of the Edinburgh Gentlemen have, for time immemorial, been in the practice of going to Leith every Saturday; and that the Shore and Links of Leith, and houses there, both private and public, are so crowded with Edinburgh Gentlemen on that day, that Auld Reekie is almost deserted. Why should the Leith Gentlemen with the Edinburghers to alter the day to which they have been so long accustomed, that to many it has become a kind of second nature? Besides other advantages, the Banks shut on Saturday at an earlier hour than on the other days of the week. It is therefore surely more convenient for Gentlemen in the mercantile line than any other day of the week. That the Edinburgh Gentlemen should go down to Leith both on the Friday and Saturday, is more than can well be expected. Our correspondent, therefore, is afraid, that the old day, Saturday, will still be kept by the Edinburgh Gentlemen, notwithstanding the very obliging offer of the Great Hall in the Assembly-rooms being kept open for their accommodation in time of rain. If, however, the Leith Gentlemen will give their Edinburgh Brethren a good hot dinner likewise in their Great Hall, it might have the most happy effect in inducing the latter to agree to the alteration proposed.

One Thomas Chadwick, a bricklayer, who resided at Epworth, near Doncaster, about a twelvemonth ago, last week received a welcome and unexpected letter, informing him of being heir to a considerable estate in London, worth several thousand pounds.

On Friday the 1st of September instant, a charge of a curious and singular nature was heard and determined at Sunderland, by Christopher Hill, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Durham.

On the evening of the 25th of July last, (as appeared in evidence) Mr Matthew Smith, of Herringston, and his daughter, Miss Smith, on passing through the turnpike bar, at West Rainton, on horseback, eluded the payment of the toll, by saying they had passed through in the morning. The Keeper of the Gate, knowing the contrary, pursued them near three hundred yards upon the road, but without effect; for while he was demanding the toll of Miss Smith, who rode at a small distance behind her father, the old gentleman repeatedly called to her in a low tone of voice to come along.

Irritated at being imposed upon, by a man of his opulence, (for he is reputed to be worth thirty thousand pounds) the Gate Keeper applied to the Rev. Mr. Cooper Abbot, who granting a summons for Smith's appearance, he suffered the horrid mortification of standing before Mr Hill in a most degrading situation; and the fact being clearly proved, both himself and his daughter were convicted in the full penalty of ten pounds each, to the entire satisfaction of a crowded audience, whom the novelty of the business had drawn together.

Mr Smith pleaded hard for a mitigation of the penalty, and remarked, that it was in the power of the Justice to reduce it to forty shillings, but his petition was rejected with that contempt which it merited; and he returned home, perfectly convinced, though not quite satisfied, with the truth of the old adage, that "Honesty is the best policy."

Upon returning to the country, Mr and Miss Smith were on their return from Barnardcastle, where they had been on a visit of several days.

Saturday se'nnight, Thomas Robson, alias Sog-line, was executed at Carlisle, for sheep-stealing; and died in a most hardened manner: When the executioner attempted to put the halter about his neck, he pushed him from him with such violence, that they both tumbled down; and it was with great difficulty the halter was again put about his neck: on the executioner's asking his pardon, his answer was, "Do your business, like a Gentleman, and be damned to you." On the ladder he made the following speech: "Gentlemen, I was asked to make a confession, but I have made none; there is no printed, but I beg you will not buy it, as it is all lies." It is remarkable he smoked his pipe throughout the city, as he went to the gallows, seemingly without the least concern. At the place of execution, two women attempted to raise a riot, but were secured, and committed to goal.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 12.* Saturday evening, were seized by some officers of the Revenue, upwards of 300 pieces of calicoes, which had found their way into this country, thro' fraud and chicane, and are now safely lodged in the Custom-house.

The above seizure, which it is said will amount in value to above 16,000 l. will make the importers of English goods completely sick of encouraging those fabrics, with which they can be equally well supplied at home, and which nothing but a strange perverseness, and unpardonable predilection in favour of every thing injurious to their native country, could occasion them to countenance.

Last Friday evening a merchantman of Cadiz, for this port, laden with wines, was wrecked to pieces, in a tempestuous sea off Bray-head. She had struggled a long time against the impetuosity of the tide and storm, and finding herself beyond a possibility of making land, being almost full of water, she fired several signals of distress; whereupon the inhabitants of Bray humanely inclined to run every danger for her relief; and having for that purpose provided a boat, one brave adventurer committed himself singly to the mercy of the waves, without fail or rudder, and providentially reached the crew, just as the ship was split asunder, and went to the bottom, whereby every soul on board (consisting of the Captain and twelve men) were saved, and on Saturday morning they came into town in a most pitiable condition. Her cargo is said to have been worth 80,000 l.

In the heavy gales of wind that blew last Friday the ship Anne, Captain Stevens, a ship of 600

tons burthen, bound from Liverpool to New York, struck upon the Arklow banks, and shortly afterwards went to pieces; the crew, fifteen in number, together with four passengers, took to their long boat, and in a little time after the accident were taken up by a Collier bound to Dunleary, where they were landed in safety on Saturday.

A few days ago a Portuguese vessel was unfortunately wrecked near the mouth of the river Shannon. The cargo was lost, and all the crew perished. Several of the bodies have been drifted on shore near Limerick. It is supposed she was bound for Limerick.

The kingdom, but particularly the inhabitants of the South, are very much indebted to General Luttrell for his activity in the suppression of the tumultuary meeting of the White-boys; the General has been indefatigable in his exertions; but we are sorry to say, from very respectable authority, that his march to the South has not answered the sanguine expectations that were formed from it, notwithstanding all his endeavours. So long as the forces continue in a particular place, there is no doubt but the peace will be performed; but the instant they withdraw, tumult and disturbance will revive, and as the forces possess not ubiquity, it is idle to hope for a total cessation of tumult, in parts where the spirit of disaffection has taken such deep root.

*Limerick, Aug. 30.* A few days ago, a number of White-boys wore one Magrath, a proctor, not not to take the rythe for flax, as they would not allow it; but upon finding afterwards that he did so, about five hundred of them went on Wednesday night to his house near Herbert's town; took him out of his bed, placed him tied on a grey mare, then proceeded with him to Cahreemish, where they bound him to a tree, and whipped him with white-thorn bushes.

*Cork, Sept. 3.* By a gentleman just returned from Mallow, we are informed, that the White-boys carried off last night all the horses they could meet with in that neighbourhood, and kept them out the entire night.

Thursday night, a sort of encampment of White-boys took place on the large field near Blarney, in which the man was executed for murder last afternoon. Several thousand met and sent out detachments into the town of Blarney, and other friendly quarters. Same night, a gallows was erected on the lands of Dunsallog, in the North Liberties, by one of the detachments.

*Clovenish, Sept. 4.* Committed to our country gaol, the 2d instant, by the Right Hon. Major General Lord Luttrell, James Davane, John Cahill, Denis Callahan, John Dwyer, James Nugent, Laurence Moore, William Common, Edmond Meagher, Jn. Cunniff, James Heaney, William Bourke, William Parker, T. Headen, and William Mullowney, charged on oath with having on the 23d of July last, with many others, under the name of White-boys, or Right-boys, abused and struck John Mannin, of Slapally, Esq; and feloniously took and carried away from him and his men, eight guns, one pistol, and a silver-hilted sword, value eight pounds and upwards; fired a gun at said Mannin with a felonious intent to kill him, and also did grievously wound him; swore him to abide by the White or Right-boys regulations, to become their Captain; not to attempt prosecuting, and put them in every great terror.

Bedeley, Patrick, is arrived at North Carolina from Clyde.

Peggy, Harramon, at L'Orient from ditto.  
Jenny, Hattie, at Cork from North Carolina.  
Thetis, Boyd, at Rotterdam from Virginia and L'Orient.  
Virginia, Scott, at Virginia from Cadiz.  
Polly, Buchanan, at Jamaica from New York.

*Anecdote of Doctor Johnson,* that may as well be preferred as many of those in *Boswell* and *Piercy*.—When the City Coffeehouse was first opened, the Doctor frequently used it, and sat in that pleasant box that faces King-street. One morning the Doctor observing a large book upon the table, took it up, and after examining the outside with great attention, he found it to be Minshew's Dictionary of twelve languages. Upon which he turned round to the waiter of the house, and said, "Sir, what a/s have you for such a book?"

To amuse literary Gentlemen, Sir.  
Do you understand any of those languages?  
I find it a very difficult task, Sir, to understand my own; and I am not possessed of the erudition of a Johnson.

The Doctor looked at him steadfastly, and replied, "Sir, you are an impertinent fellow."

I am sorry for it, Sir; I hope we shall all of us mend our manners.

Upon which the Doctor drank up his chocolate, and walked out of the house. He frequently used the same box afterwards, but never condescended to speak again to the landlord.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Sep. 15.—Felicity, Horn, from London, with flour; Sebastian, Bell, from Leith, with goods; Perth, Calhoun, from Dundee, with iron; Mary, Craigie, from Montrose, with malt.—16. James and Ann, Miller, from Perth and Dundee, with malt; Dispatch, Aitken, from Leith, for Glasgow, with grain.

SAILED, 16.—Providence, Ross, for Leith, with wrought iron and tallow; Henrietta, Haffon, for Peterburgh, with logwood and wrought iron goods; Peggy and Bedsey, Gray, for ditto, with bricks and pig-iron.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, 16. Nelly, Beattie, from Alenmouth, with grain; Friendship, Allan, from Whitby, with oil; Providence, Ross, from Glasgow, with goods; Isabel, Jones, from Torry, with coals and goods. Three sloops with coals.—18. Friends Endeavour, Houston, from Dundee, with goods and grain; Hoop, Bar, from Loch Arnot, with kelp; Murray, Robertson, from Throbb, in ballast; Leith Packet, Davidson, from Aberdeen, with goods; Janet, Stuppard, from Dunbar, with tallow and iron; Margaret, Dockar, from Gardenvale, with herring; King Ketty, Morrison, from Grangemouth, with goods; 19. Friends, Arnott, for Alenmouth, with goods; Three Friends, Welch, for Inverness, with ditto; William and John, Hunter, for Hull, with ditto; Industry, Pait, for Berwick, with ditto.—21. Royal, Clark, for Kirkcaldy, with grain.



**To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.**

Or that sea beast,  
Leviathan, which God of all his works  
Created huge, that swim th' ocean stream,  
Him haply flum'ring on the Norway foam,  
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff,  
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell—

MILTON, Book I.

There Leviathan,  
Hugest of living creatures, on the deep  
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,  
And seems a moving land.

MILTON, Book VII.

**SIR,**

MILTON, undoubtedly believed in the existence of the Kraken. His several descriptions of it are exactly in point, and will by no means apply to the *Balana*, or whale. Milton was certainly as able a man, and examined as critically into the works of nature, as your Fifeshire correspondent; some parts of whose letter, I acknowledge, are past my understanding. That gentleman seems to enjoy an atmosphere and a logic of his own creation. He believes; and then he does not believe. He admits the unlimited power of Providence; and at same time, denies the possibility (yet conceding the probability) of the existence of such an animal as the Kraken, or sea-worm, because indeed he never saw it; and because, says he, there is no other correspondent land-animal to it on the face of the earth. *Ergo*, therefore he roundly asserts it cannot be true. According to this gentleman's new system and mode of reasoning, our good friend, the whale, ought not, in all modesty, to have made his appearance: For we have not yet heard of his fellow in bulk on the *terra firma* of this habitable globe. But I must tell him, that it is the monster and fiction of his own brain, that hath, in our ideas, overturned and subverted the scale of creation; reduced every swimmer to a menion; alarmed and appalled our senses; and bid defiance to the most simple and easy credulity. Columbus, and the science of counterpoise, have nothing to do in this argument; unless, like General Jackson, or a posture-master, he meant to entertain us with a bout of skipping and rope-dancing. That he may retain some claim to charity, he piously declares, that he believes the men are not perjured; but finds it necessary, in support of his thesis, to fill every mother's son of the crew drunk with grog, at ten o'clock of the morning.

It may, for aught I know, be a favourable beverage of his own at that hour (for he owns he has been at sea); but the sober Norwegian quaffs not potatoes so deep, nor so early.

He discovers some inclination to behold one of this fish family. I wish, with all my soul, I could indulge him. Could I call up the Leviathan from the deep, he should (were I assured he would not fright away the herrings, and would behave decently before the ladies), be gratified with the glorious prospect from the Fifeshire shore.

I know not if St Paul, or any of his apostolic brethren, ever pledged in a tumbler of grog. David Hume and Mont. Voltaire forgot this happy question, and are, therefore, I believe, wholly silent on that matter. If, however, it could be fairly proved by your correspondent, (who has, I think, in this case, dealt out his liquor rather too liberally) it might, on the same worthy principle, (for they were mortals) form a notable precedent to cavillists, and furnish an additional argument to a zealous and anti-

But I have done with this ungrateful subject. I only meant to defend these honest strangers (who could have nothing in view but information to their fellow-creatures) from the accumulated and collected crimes of drunkenness, and afterwards of deliberate and wilful perjury. It was a task not unworthy of a much abler hand. My opponent hath declared that he is a religious man; and I am yet charitably inclined (notwithstanding he has despoiled me of that precious virtue) to believe it. I will not, however, by retortion, bear hard on contrition. I do, therefore, retire from this unpleasant controversy with pleasure and satisfaction. I am, &c.

Sept. 5. 1786.

TAODUNENSIS.

To be LET, for such a term of years as can be agreed upon,  
**THE Mansion-house of FAIRFIELD,**  
lying upon the sea coast, and three miles to the northward of Ayr.

The House consists of 14 fire-rooms; there are complete set of offices, and garden consisting of three acres, and a terrace may be accommodated with what part of the parks he chooses, to the extent of 30 or 40 acres.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor at Edinburgh, or to David Lindsay, writer in Ayr; and John Smith, at Fairfield-Mains, will show the premises.

**Lands in Berwickshire.**

**TO BE SOLD.**

**THE Lands of HARLAW** and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Woolftruther, within eight measured miles of Lauder, and four of Greenlaw, which are both market towns. They consist of 1224 acres statute measure, whereof 264 are arable and meadow. The present free rent is upwards of 100 l. for which they were let above 20 years ago to one tenant; but as the tack is now expired, and the lands are capable of great improvement, having easy access to lime by the turnpike road from Edinburgh to London by Greenlaw, which passes along side of them, a very considerable rise of rent may be expected. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 319 l. Scots. The teinds are valued, and are exhausted by the stipend presently payable to the minister of Woolftruther.

The title-deeds which are clear, with the plan of the lands, are in the hands of Matthew Sandilands writer to the signet, to whom intending purchasers may apply; and if agreeable the whole or the greatest part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser.

N. B. If the lands are not sold at or before Martinmas next, they will be let on lease for a term of years.

**TO BE LET** now and at Martinmas next, several farms from ONE THOUSAND to TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, either on heritable or personal security.

Mr Sandilands.

**FOR SALE.**  
**AT** the Whale-fishing Company's Warehouse, Aberdeen, on Monday the 2d of October next, at 12 o'clock mid-day,  
**About Fifty Tons, more or less, of SEAL and WHALE OIL, and Four to Five Tons WHALE-BONE.**

To be put up in Lots, both Oil and Bone, for the accommodation of buyers.

**Sale of Passage Boat.**

**TO** be SOLD by public roup, at the North Queensferry, upon Monday the 2d of October next, at 10 o'clock forenoon,  
**THE QUEENSFERRY PASSAGE BOAT, EMILIA,** with all her furniture, as she now lies in the harbour there.

For particulars enquire of Captain James Taylor, at South Queensferry.

**Intended Application to Parliament.**  
**WILLIAM SMITH**, writer in Kelfo, clerk to the Trustees for putting in execution an act of Parliament, passed in the 6th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An act for repairing the road from the burgh of Lauder, in the shire of Berwick, to and through Kelfo, in the shire of Roxburgh to the March burn," do hereby, in conformity to the directions of the said Trustees, and agreeably to the standing orders of the Right Honourable House of Commons of Great Britain, give notice to all concerned, That application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session thereof, for leave to bring in a bill, to enlarge the term and powers of the act of Parliament above mentioned, and otherwise to amend, repair, and make the said road, which runs through the parishes of Sprouston, Kelfo, Makerfoun, Smailholm, Earlstoun, Melrose, and Lauder.

By order of the Trustees,  
**WILLIAM SMITH.**

**Dr Smith's Restorative Medicine,**  
At 11s. 6d. the Bottle, Duty included.  
Sold by J. CAW, head of Lady Stair's Close, Lawnmarket, and nowhere else in Scotland.

**ALL** persons labouring under any of the various deplorable concomitants of a broken and decayed constitution, whether derived from sources personal or hereditary; whether owing to excess in wine or women, before they try this or any other remedy, ought to peruse the 22d edition, just published, with large additions and improvements, of the Doctor's Observations on Tabes Dorsalis, impotence, barrenness, gleet, seminal weakness, &c. a slight inspection of which will enable them to judge as well of the nature, appearance, causes and effects of these complaints, as of the properties of the medicine that can effectually remove them.—Likewise, Dr SMITH'S SPECIFIC, for the Venereal Disease, at 6s. and 2s. 6d.

This being the proper season for using  
**SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS.**  
A fresh cargo is just received of that infallible Medicine, which has performed so many cures in this city, and by the proprietor Mr Spilbury, at his Dispensary, Soho Square, London. The Drops are in 5s. bottles, and the large ones, which may now also be had at 1 l. 2s. duty included, of J. CAW, as above; who has also procured a parcel of the Compound Balsam used for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Hooping Coughs, &c. with great success. The price is only 1 s. a bottle, duty included.

Mr SPILSBURY'S TREATISE on the Scurvy, Gout, and Diet, with the particulars of eighty cures, lent to read.

**THAT** there is to be SET, and entered to at Martinmas first, for the space of nineteen years from that term,  
**The Town and Lands of NETHER KENLY,** and mill thereof, as presently possessed by Peter Wilson, belonging to the United College of St Andrews, consisting of about 323 acres of land, or thereby, lying about two miles from St Andrews, and about four miles from Crail and Anstruther.

Any person who inclines to take a tack of the said lands, may give in their proposals in writing to Mr David Fraser writer in St Andrews, the College factor, any time betwixt and the 10th of October next.

**TO** be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next,  
**The House, Office-Houses, and Gardens of LOUDOUN,** in the shire of Ayr, with as much land about the house as the tenant may incline, and for such a term of years as may be agreed on.

The tenant will have the gallery, dining-room, and four bedrooms furnished. Mr George Douglas, at Loudoun, by Kilmarnock, will show the premises; and persons intending to take the same may apply to him, or John Hunter writer to the signet.

**FOR LERWICK in ZETLAND,**  
**The Sloop Lerwick,**

Francis Sinclair Master, is now taking in goods, and will sail positively the 30th instant.

The Lerwick has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to James Black, Leith.

**AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,**  
**THE BRIG MARY,**

JOHN HAY Commander, Now taking in goods, and will positively sail 23d September.

This vessel was built on purpose for the trade, is neatly fitted up for passengers, and good usage may be depended on.

For freight or passage, apply to J. Hay, at Mrs Hay's, Leith, or at the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, 'Change hours.

**FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,**  
**The Brigantine Bell,**

JOHN CATHCART Master, Now ready to receive goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 20th September.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Cathcart, or John Hamilton, Greenock, or to James Buchanan, Glasgow.

The Bell is a new British-built vessel, about 200 tons, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

**FOR GRENADA,**  
**THE NEW SHIP TIVOLI,**

JAMES McLEISH Master, Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock, the 1st of next month, and clear to sail by the 1st of November.

She will have the very best accommodation for passengers, who may apply to John Campbell senior, in Glasgow, or the Master at Greenock.

A BLACKSMITH used to Horse-shoeing and other country work, willing to engage for a term of years to go abroad, and who is well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

GLASGOW, Sept. 6. 1786.

**CONTRACTORS WANTED.**

**PERSONS** willing to Contract for the Mason-Work of FOUR LIGHT HOUSES, to be erected in the northern parts of Great Britain, to wit, one at Kinnaird's Head in the county of Aberdeen—One on the Island of North Rannolha in the Orkneys—One on the Point of Scalpa in the Island of Harris—And a fourth on the Mull of Kintyre, are requested to send to John Gray, writer to the signet in Edinburgh, on or before the 12th of November next, ESTIMATES, per the cubic yard or foot of circular and square rubble work; as also, a Stair of hewn stone, furnishing all materials.

N. B. The building on Rannolha, and on the Point of Scalpa, will be about 90 feet in height; the other two will not exceed 20 feet.

**EXCISE LICENSES.**

**EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, SEPTEMBER 13. 1786.**  
**H**IS Majesty's Commissioners of Excise having received information, That divers persons do carry on the business of

Maltsters, or Makers of Malt, (for sale and not for exportation),  
Common Brewers,  
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,  
Dealers in Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors,  
Tanners,  
Dressers of Hides and Skins in Oil,  
Curriers,  
Starch Makers,  
Soap Makers,  
Makers or Venders of Wax or Spermaceti Candles,  
Makers of Tallow Candles,  
Vinegar Makers,  
Paper Makers, or Stainers,  
Callico or Linen Printers,  
Vellum or Parchment Makers,  
Traders in, or Venders of Gold or Silver Plate,  
Traders in, or Venders of Coffee, Tea, or Chocolate,  
Rectifiers of Spirits,  
Glass Makers,—and  
Coach Makers,

Do hereby give notice, That unless they do forthwith take out Licenses, they will be prosecuted as the acts of Parliament direct.

And the Commissioners do hereby give further notice, That if those persons who were Licensed last year, and continue the same business, do not immediately renew their Licenses, they will be prosecuted for the penalties directed by the acts.

By Order of the Commissioners,  
**JOHN THOMSON, Joint**  
**A. PEARSON, Secretaries.**

**Lands in the Carle of Falkirk**

**TO BE SOLD.**

**TO** be SOLD by private bargain, the LANDS of EAST-ER RANDYFOORD, with the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage, lying in the parish of Falkirk, and county of Stirling.

This Farm consists of about 30 acres of excellent carle ground, and lies within a quarter of a mile of the town of Falkirk, to which there is access by a made road.—It holds blench of Sir Thomas Dundas Bart. and the proprietor has an heritable right to the teinds. Part of the price will be allowed to remain with the purchaser, if convenient.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh.

**Estate in the County of Linlithgow.**

**TO** be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 17th November 1786, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

**THE LANDS OF TORBANEHILL, TORBANEHALL, and POTTISHAW,** lying in the parishes of Bathgate and Whitburn, and county of Linlithgow, upon the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, within a quarter of a mile of the town of Whitburn, and a mile and a half of the town of Bathgate, consisting of about 540 Scots acres, and yielding about 300 l. Sterling of yearly rent. They are held feu of a subject-superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty; and the teinds are valued, and nearly exhausted.

If purchasers incline the lands will be exposed in the two following lots, viz.

**LOT I.** The Lands of Pottishaw, consisting of about 170 acres, and paying about 20 l. feu-duty yearly. Upon this lot there is a substantial farm-building. It affords a delightful situation for building, and there is free-stone in the grounds.

**LOT II.** The Lands of Torbanehill and Torbanehall, lying together, consisting of about 370 acres; present rent about 220 l. Sterling. Upon the lands of Torbanehill there is a genteel modern house and offices, built within these seven years, and surrounded by a lawn, well laid out, and neatly kept. The houses and policy were designed by the late ingenious Mr Robertson.

The whole of this estate is substantially inclosed and sheltered with clumps and belts of planting, all in a thriving condition. A great part of it is let from year to year for grazing; which, upon breaking up, must afford a certain and considerable advance of rent, without expence.

The neighbourhood abounds in coal and lime, and there is a certainty of coal in these lands, to which there is good access from all quarters by turnpike roads.

For further particulars application may be made to James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh; George Lothian, merchant in Glasgow; or to the proprietor, at the house of Torbanehall.

**MR GREENOUGH'S MEDICINES.**

**PECTORAL LOZENGES,** prepared from Balsam of Tolu, so justly celebrated for their superior efficacy in immediately removing all coughs, hoarsenesses, shortness of breath, debility upon the lungs, healing the rawness and soreness of the breast, promoting expectation of tough phlegm, and affording great relief in asthmatic complaints; they are likewise very beneficial in consumptions; are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

**TWO TINCTURES**—the one for cleaning, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, effectually curing the scurvy in the gums, and rendering the breath delicately sweet—the other for the Toothach, which never fails to give immediate ease to the most violent pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, without the least injuring the enamel of the teeth.

The above articles, which have been in the highest esteem upwards of thirty years, are now prepared and sold by R. HAYWARD chemist (successor to Mr Greenough), No. 10, Ludgate-hill, London, price 1s. 1d. each, duty included; and by his appointment, by Messrs Husband, Elder, and Co. Edinburgh, and Mr Raeburn in Glasgow.

Also the Universal Balsamic called SAMARITAN WATER, for which his Majesty hath been pleased to grant his royal letters patent, price 2s. 6d. each bottle, which is prepared and sold as above, and may be depended upon to answer the following purposes, viz. for curing strains, bruises, inveterate old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, St Anthony's fire, whiteloes, hard swellings of the breast, scorbutic eruptions, and all green wounds.

N. B. A more particular account of the nature and efficacy of the Samaritan Water may be had gratis at the places above mentioned.

The great reputation Mr Greenough's medicines have acquired has induced many persons to counterfeit them; every purchaser is therefore requested to observe none are genuine but what have the name of "T. Greenough, No. 10, Ludgate-hill," printed on the stamp.

**Meeting of the County of Ayr.**

**THE** Noblemen, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Commissioners of Supply of the Shire of Ayr, are requested to meet at Ayr on Monday the 25th instant, to take under their consideration some proposals for altering the present laws relative to the mode of opening and shutting the ports for importation of grain.

By Order of the Convener,  
AYR, September 16. 1786. **JOHN BOSWELL, Clk.**

**JUDICIAL SALE.**  
**Lands in Dumfriesshire.**

**TO** be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 29th day of November 1786, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, in one or more lots,

**THE LANDS and ESTATE of LAIRDHOLME, LIN-HALL, and RAVENSHILL,** with the teinds thereof, which belonged to the deceased William Johnston of Lairdholme, lying in the parish of Tundergarth, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rent of the above lands is 118 l. 7 s. 4 d. Sterling, which the Lords having valued at 20 years purchase, the upset price is 2367 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

These lands hold feu of subjects-superior; they are agreeably situated upon the water of Milk, within five miles of Lockerby and Ecclefechan, and four from the lime-quarries of Blacketrigg. They are very extensive, consisting of arable, meadow, and pasture ground, in a proper proportion.—The first are of a fine sharp soil.—The last are fit both for sheep and black cattle. The whole being almost in a state of nature, are capable of great improvement, which may be carried on at a moderate expence. There are large peat moors in different parts of the estate, which are very valuable, fuel being scarce in that part of the country. A mansion-house, garden, and offices, are also on the premises, with a considerable quantity of young wood, natural and planted.

If more agreeable to officers, the above lands will be exposed in the two following lots:

**LOT I.** To consist of the Lands of Lairdholme and Linhall, presently possessed by Mrs Johnston, the proven free rent of which is 83 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling.

**LOT II.** To consist of the Farm of Ravenhill, possessed by Thomas Johnston, at 34 l. 14 s. 8 d. of nett rent, after all deductions.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, will be seen at the office of Mr Kilpatrick depute-clerk of Session; and further information may be got by applying to James Thomson writer to the signet, Hanover-street, or to Mr Peter Bell at Carterton, near Moffat, the factor on the estate.

**Lands in Lanarkshire.**

**TO BE SOLD.**

**THE** Lands and Estate of MONKLAND, with the Superiorities thereto belonging. The property-lands consist of above 447 Scots acres, of which about 388 acres are arable, 54 1/2 natural wood and planting, and 5 acres moor; all lying contiguous in the parishes of East and Old Monkland and Bothwell. There is a commodious mansion-house upon the estate, in good repair, with suitable offices, fit to accommodate a large family. The house is pleasantly situated on the banks of North Calder, 32 miles distant from Edinburgh, 12 from Glasgow, 7 from Hamilton, and 2 from Aldrie; to all which there are good turnpike roads. This last is a flourishing village, where the neighbouring families can be supplied with every necessity.

The nett rent, after deduction of public burdens, is above 375 l. Sterling, exclusive of the wood, planting, and coal. The lands hold mostly of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

The coal in this estate is of great importance, as there are five different seams of it running through the whole lands, one of which is ten feet thick, and is within eight fathoms of the surface. The coal in the seas is likewise referred to the superior.

The place and time of sale will be mentioned in a future advertisement.

The rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands, are in the hands of Daniel Hamilton clerk to the signet, Windmill-street, who has power to conclude a private bargain; and to whom, or to the proprietor, or his overseer at Monkland-house, any person wishing for further information may apply.

**TO BE SOLD ALTOGETHER OR IN PARCELS.**

As Purchasers shall incline,

**THE Lands and Estate of BLAIR,**  
the Lands of Kinnaird, Diechdand, and Dowhill, with the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage; together with the Feu-duties and Superiorities of Doxhill Mill, Cleith Mill, the Lands of Nivington, and others near the church of Cleith, all lying in the parish of Cleith, and shire of Kinross.—Also, the Lands of Woodend, Blairbathie, and Craigmact, with the Teinds thereof, in the parishes of Bath and Dunfermline, and shire of Fife.

The whole lands lie contiguous, and consist of upwards of 3000 Scots acres, whereof 1880 or thereby are inclosed, including the plantations. There is also a proportion of three undivided Commonties, whereof a considerable part will fall to this estate.

The present free rent, after deducting ministers stipends, schoolmasters salaries, and a small feu-duty payable to the Abbey of Dunfermline, is 860 l. 13 s. 7 d. 6-12ths.

The plantations upon this estate, consisting of about 500 acres, are remarkably flourishing and extensive, and of very considerable value, a good deal of them being above 50 years old. They are so disposed, as to produce shelter from all directions; and at the same time, to afford a great variety of beauty and ornament.

The situation of the place is exceedingly convenient, as the turnpike road from Queensferry by Kinross to Perth, passes through the villages of Kellybridge and Maryburgh, which belong to the estate.—It is distant 20 miles from Edinburgh, 20 from North Queensferry, 5 from Kinross, and 20 from Perth, and there are plentiful markets in the neighbourhood.

The extensive improvements made on this estate have been by inclosing and planting: the agricultural part has never been overtaken to any extent; there is consequently great room for improvement in that way, there being coal and lime in the grounds and neighbourhood.—The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and afford three freehold qualifications, two in Kinrossshire, and one in Fife. There is an exceeding good house, with every sort of convenience, and accommodation for a large family.—The kitchen garden contains three acres laid out with taste, and plentifully stocked with fruit of all sorts.—The fruit walls are covered with trees of good bearing, and of the best kinds.

Except this garden and the court before the house, there is no expence necessary for keeping as a place; for though there are ridings and openings through the woods, which serve equally for the purpose of removing the trees that are cut down, and the purposes of walking and riding for pleasure, they are so contrived as to require no expence in maintaining them or keeping them in order.

There is a Bleachfield on this estate, with a bleacher's house, washing-house, drying-house, and every other necessary convenience, and it is supplied at all times with a most abundant spring of water.—There is also a Lint Mill adjoining to it, and both the field and the mill have full employment.—The villages of Maryburgh and Kelly afford all conveniences that arise from the neighbourhood of trades people of every denomination, and are so far distant from the house as to cause no inconvenience.

The progress of writs, plans of the estate, rentals, and tacks, are in the hands of William Leslie, writer to the signet, to whom, or Mr Robert Beaton at Lochgelly near Kinghorn, persons intending to purchase may apply; and Robert Bruce at Blair will show the grounds.